

## REPUDIATION.

The holders (in Eng.) of our State bonds which have been repudiated, have addressed a letter to Mr. Edward Everett, our Minister to England, protesting in severe language, as well they may, against this piece of cold-blooded treachery, perpetrated by the Locofoco Legislatures of a few western and south-western states, in refusing to repay the money they borrowed, on the pledged faith of those States.

This repudiation business may be stated in a few words. Several States wanted money to construct works of internal improvements; they sent out agents to England to borrow it, and pledged the credit and honor of those States for payment. Locofocoism bankrupted the country;—these states among the rest, by its wretched experimenting novelties, and State Stocks, like all other property, have become nearly worthless; the payment of the money is therefore difficult, and these blessed locofoco Legislatures pass a solemn resolve, that the State shall not pay the debt. This is repudiation;—another hideous progeny of locofocoism; but it is a matter of rejoicing that Locofoco alone is its father and mother.

The letter should be carefully perused by every reader.

To His Excellency, Edward Everett, Minister of the United States of America, at the Court of St. James.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, beg leave earnestly to call your attention, and that of the Government which you represent, to the painful situation in which we are now placed, owing to the failure of several of the States of your country in fulfilling the engagements into which they have entered with their public Creditors.

In becoming holders of the public securities of your States, we trusted,—as the whole of the past history of your country, and the universal opinion of mankind then seemed to warrant us in doing,—to the untarnished honor of the People of America,—firmly believing, that, whatever the reverses of fortune which might befall them, or whatever the sacrifices which they might be called upon to make, in order to redeem their pledged faith, it would always be their first and paramount duty, their pride and their pleasure, to take care that those, whose money they had solicited and obtained, on solemn assurance of repayment, should never have occasion to reproach them with broken pledges and violated obligations.

Such were our confident expectations. How sadly those expectations have been disappointed by recent events, it is hardly necessary for us now to declare. Nor can it surprise you, Sir, who must be acquainted with the general sentiments of Europe on this painful subject, to learn from us, the sufferers, how unsatisfactory, in our opinions, are the grounds on which your countrymen rest the non-fulfillment of their engagements. We, in this country, who for ages past have made, and are still proud to make, such great efforts for the preservation of our national faith inviolate,—we, who hold, that to whatever extent a contract is binding, in right, on an individual, to the same extent it is binding on a Sovereign State,—may, it is even more so, for the reason that, in the former case there is, in the latter there is not, a disinterested tribunal to which the oppressed may fly for succor and redress,—we, Sir, can never admit the doctrine, and we now earnestly protest against it, that a State, which has once pledged its faith, and its resources, at liberty, on the mere plea that its engagements are irksome and inconvenient, or even oppressive, to relieve itself from them, by making a sacrifice of its creditors.

In such a proceeding, we can see,—and at one time, we are sure, your countrymen would have seen,—nothing but a crying injustice. Might trample on Right,—Public Faith reduced to a mockery,—and the most solemn obligations treated as so much waste paper! This is not all, Sir! We protest, too, as earnestly against the doctrine, that the innocent holders of the genuine public securities of a country can be justly made to suffer for the fraud or negligence of the officers, whom the Government, in its uncontrolled discretion, may have employed in the transaction of its business: a doctrine, we must add, so utterly at variance with the simplest elements of jurisprudence, that, whatever countenance it may have lately received from some of your State Legislatures, we are quite sure that no court of justice in your country would tolerate it, for a moment, in any private suit between man and man.

In thus bringing our grievances under your consideration, Sir, we should leave our task but half performed, if we took no notice of an impression, which we understand, prevails very generally amongst your people, that their creditors in this country are, in a great measure, men of large fortunes, to whom a failure in their securities can occasion but little inconvenience. Even if such were the case, it would, in our view of the matter, furnish no ground for any departure from the ordinary obligations of good faith. In fact, however, though there may be a few amongst us in more affluent circumstances, yet by far the larger portion of us are persons in the middle ranks of life!—Officers on half-pay;—Superannuated Clerks;—Retired Tradesmen living on small means;—aged Spinners;—Widows and Orphans;—many of whom have invested their all in the purchase of your securities, at high prices, and now depend for their subsistence, some even for their daily bread, on the good faith of your people.

We solemnly ask,—shall this dependence be placed in vain? Is it possible that your countrymen should be indifferent to the misery they create, to the many hearts they may break, by a perseverance in their present policy? Are they prepared, at the outset of a career, which might be so honorable, and so brilliant, to face the orphan's tears, and the widow's curse? Are they prepared to brave that retributive judgment, which, in the dispensations of Providence, and in the order of Nature itself, never fails to overtake notorious injustice, national or individual? We cannot credit it. We remember, with revived hope and confidence, that your people own the same ancestors, that they speak the same language, that they have drawn the rules of morality from the same sources as ourselves: we will not believe therefore, but that they have, rooted in their very nature, the same love of justice which has always distinguished our common race; and to which, under heaven, this nation owes so many blessings. But it would be an unworthy deception on our part, were we not to tell you, plainly, Sir, that you have in our opinion, now reached a highly critical moment, in the history of your nation; and we anxiously warn you, that, unless the states, or whose broken engagements we complain, address themselves, quickly and earnestly, to the duty of retrieving the character of their country, the opportunity for doing so may be lost forever.

In thus addressing you, Sir, we are aware that we have spoken our minds freely; but surely not more so than we have a right to do, from the extreme hardship of our case, and the cruel anxieties we have suffered. As we ask no favor at the hands of your countrymen, but simply justice, so, justice being withheld, it is not our fault that we are thus obliged to press our claims in the language of censure and remonstrance.

In conclusion, Sir, we respectfully entreat that you will forward this memorial to the Chief Magistrate of your country, with an earnest request from us, that it may be laid before both Houses of Congress, at their ensuing session, and that copies of it may be forwarded to the Governors of your different States; and, generally, that every means, consistent with your constitutional usages, may be adopted, both by the legislative and executive authorities of your country, in aid of a cause, which, if it concerns our private interests, concerns no less the honor of the United States of America.—Your known probity, Sir, is a sufficient assurance to us, that our sufferings will have your kind sympathy, our call for redress your cordial support, and we are too well aware of the great and well deserved influence which you derive from your station, and high character, not to express a sincere hope, that no good offices of yours may be spared in our behalf. We are, Sir, Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servants.

## LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Neptune brings to New Orleans Galveston dates to the 18th ult. The reports of the escape of the prisoners taken at Mier are discredited at Houston. The Galveston Times intimates that the British Government is offering to mediate between Texas and Mexico, and procure the acknowledgment of the independence of the former, on condition that slavery be abolished in the Republic.

A man named Campbell was frozen to death while fishing for oysters in Galveston bay. He was an old associate of Lafitte, the pirate, and is said to have known more of his history than any other person. Letters from the San Antonio prisoners, represent their treatment as barbarous in the extreme. They are harnessed to carts like mules, and made to draw dirt through the streets, and are not well provided with either food or clothing. The Mexican families who left San Antonio when Gen. Wool retreated from that country, have returned and taken possession of the property which they had abandoned, and are making preparations for a crop the ensuing season. They report that another Mexican invasion is in progress, and that from two thousand to twenty-five hundred men may shortly be expected on the western frontier.

A party of Indians recently made a descent upon "Good's Settlement," and robbed several houses, carrying off with them a lad 13 years old, son of Dr. Witter. They retreated on finding an armed force prepared to resist their farther depredations.

## BURNING UP WHIGGERY.

The State Register of Springfield, Illinois, of February 10th, says:

"On Wednesday last, Gov. Ford transmitted a message to both Houses, stating that the State bank had filed in the Secretary's office a written consent, under her corporate seal, to the late law putting her into liquidation. The Governor also states that the bank has surrendered to him \$1,780,000 in bonds, and also, \$287,510 51 in Auditor's warrants, which is, to that large amount, a diminution of the public debt. The Governor congratulates the General Assembly on the successful commencement of the great work of extinguishing the State debt.

"The Governor, in the same message, states, that on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., he would be prepared to destroy by fire the entire amount of bonds, &c. thus received from the banks; accordingly on yesterday we had a splendid bonfire, in presence of the members of the General Assembly, and a vast multitude of the people, assembled to witness the happy event. The bonds were consumed amidst the shouts of the people."

The above is copied into the Free Trader of yesterday morning. The caption should be particularly noticed, "Burning up Whiggery." There was an old gentleman, a boatman from Illinois, with a coon-skin cap, and a home-spun jacket and trousers, accompanied by his son, a youth some 16 years old, stepped into our office yesterday to see a late Illinois paper. He wanted to see what the Legislature had done with the Banks. Our eye had not fallen on the above article, but we gave him what information we could about the sucker region, and wound up by telling him the Legislature had Gerrymandered the State, having laid it off into seven Congressional districts, only one of which is Whig. "Oh! yes," said he, "that's a Locofoco State, they ought to have taken the whole, that's their doctrine." They'll swear next the whigs did it. They talk about Whig shipplasters, but curse 'em, they have the majority. Our produce is worth nothing, and they say low prices are the best, if we get the specie. They'd have a man work hard and live poor, and may be, he'll come out. They'd lie a man out of countenance."

We did not smile, of course; it was no joking matter; but he walked out, followed by his son.

Natchez Courier.

LION'S LAW.—A laughable incident took place in Liverpool recently. A man connected with Mr. Wright's menagerie, exhibiting in that town was arrested for debt. After some conversation with the sheriff's officer, he invited him to view his collection of animals, previous to his accompanying him to "durance vile." The officer agreeing they entered the enclosure, and the menagerie man after describing to his friend each of the animals, concluded his politeness by entering the cage with the lion, which latter feat highly pleased the officer, who was waiting to conduct his entertaining friend to prison. Finally he notified the man of the menagerie that he was ready to go—but, judge of the officer's consternation, when the man in the cage assured him that he was not ready to go, but preferred the company of the lions of the forest to the lions of the law, and said it was his intention to stay where he was until after twelve o'clock on that (Saturday) night, when the strong arm of the law would be powerless. Threats and persuasions were alike unavailing; all the satisfaction that the officer and his attendants, whom he had called to his aid, could get from the man with the lion was, that if they wanted him, they might come and take him. Not having the spunk to "beard the lion in his den," they declined the invitation. After some time the plaintiff appeared, and was so well satisfied with the joke, that an amicable arrangement took place.—English paper.

RELIGIOUS.—More than 2000 persons are said to have become professors of religion in Albany within the past few weeks.

## A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

Meteorological or Weather guide for April, 1843.

By John Nelson, 202 Wooster Street, N. Y.

The month begins favorable for farming operations.

- 1st—Cloudy—probable rain.
- 2d—More clear—night-air frosty.
- 3d and 4th—Changeable—cold, rain, and in some parts snow.
- 5th—More pleasant.
- 6th—Morning fair—evening rain—windy.
- 7th and 8th—Cloudy—at times fair and pleasant; night cool.
- 9th (Palm Sunday) and 10th—Fine growing spring weather.
- 11th—High winds; lightning, at times blue sky, the air highly charged with electricity; earthquakes in some parts, and much disturbance of the Earth's magnetism.
- 12th—More fair, but windy.
- 13th—Cool air; night windy.
- 14th and 15th—Cold, cloudy, unsettled weather; high tides on the night of the 15th or morning of the 16th.
- 16th and 17th—Unpleasant, cold and stormy; blustering winds.
- 18th and 19th—Warmer air, but very strong; meteors, water-spouts, whirlwinds, and in many parts violent hail showers and thunder. On the 19th earthquakes will be recorded, probably in England and the vicinity of Mexico.
- 20th—Morning more pleasant; cold increases in the evening, with fresh and strong northerly breezes.
- 21st—More fair, but cloudy.
- 22d—Fairer; the barometer rises.
- 23d and 24th—Fair and warm.
- 25—Wind and hail-showers.
- 26th—Cloudy; more pleasant.
- 27th and 28th—Fine spring weather.
- 29th—New moon; morning fair; night wind or rain.
- 30th—Fair spring weather.

Some of the bachelors in the Ohio Legislature are for a tax on bachelors! We never knew a bachelor yet that had not something to say against the ladies behind their backs. (Western Reserve (O) Chronicle.

## A POSER.

We see from the papers that letters have been addressed from various quarters of the country to the camelion of Kinderhook, to elicit his sentiments distinctly on the subject of the tariff. For the same purpose at a great meeting held in South Carolina on the 20th ult. the following resolutions were passed.

"Resolved, That it is essential to the harmony of the party, and the success of its principles, that they should not nominate a candidate for the Presidency until Congress has settled the Tariff question; and that, therefore, the usual time and place for a National Convention should not be changed, and it should meet at Baltimore in May, 1844.

"Resolved, That we consent to be represented in no convention of the party to nominate a President unless the Tariff shall have first been regulated consistently with justice to the South, and the pledges of the party."

These proceedings will certainly be a poser to the Northern man with Southern principles. He and his followers have been ever endeavoring to pass themselves off at the south for free traders, and at the north as a sort of incidental protectionists. It is full time for both north and south to smoke out this double faced democracy from its sly subterfuges into broad day light. No more slinking away gentlemen, no more paltering, no more thin clad pretences. Show your colors, or give up your piratical purposes of filching your support from men of an opposite faith on a grand political question. Fair play is a jewel.

Middlebury People's Press.

GO TO GRASS.—The origin of the phrase "Go to grass," now so common, is thus satisfactorily accounted for in the Picayune:

"The world is well acquainted with the military career of Major Joe Bunker, and among his memoirs should be inserted his extraordinary sentence of disobedience of orders, upon private Hiram Jones. Hiram was ordered out into a piece of swampy ground to take a certain station and stand guard. He said he would 'be d-d darned if he'd go.'"

"You wunt!" said the corporal.

"No, I wunt," said Hiram.

"I'll report you to the major."

"Report and be darned!—I aint a goin' to stand in the mud and keek the ager for you, nor the major neither."

The corporal reported Hiram Jones to the major.

"Wunt!—Did he say wunt?" said the Major Joe Bunker.

"Yes, he said wunt," said the Corporal Doolittle.

"Did you tell him, Corporal that it was my orders?" asked the major, in very indignant consternation.

"Yes I did, major."

"Just go right back," were the emphatic words of Major Joe Bunker, "go right back Corporal Doolittle, and tell Private Hiram Jones he may go to grass."

A TOUCH OF NATURE.—There is a touch of nature in the following fact, that must reach every human heart. An inveterate rogue, on the eve of execution at West, confessed that he had refused to correct an error in the spelling of his name in his indictment, for the reason that his poor old mother might not never know that it was her son that had suffered a felon's death. There is something beautiful in this, and it serves to show that the heart of man, although dyed with the blackest crime, may still be susceptible of the holiest emotions of our nature.—N. Y. Plebeian.

Cassius M. Clay, Esq. of Lexington, Ky., has recently published in the Lexington Intelligencer a series of articles against Slavery. A club of some seventy or eighty persons has been formed, apparently for the purpose of threatening Mr. Clay with summary punishment. They call themselves the "Black Indians," and hold regular meetings, at some of which very violent resolutions with regard to Mr. Clay and those who with him oppose the spirit of Slavery, were adopted.

Reduction of Duties on American Grain.—The proposed reduction of the present duties on American wheat imported into Canada, to a duty of 9 cents per bushel, will give a new impulse to the trade of the West.

A YANKEE COMMANDER.—Captain J. D. Rogers of the American schr. Two Scouts has been appointed to the command of the naval forces of Yucatan, and has consented to commence his official duties immediately.

## A MATE.

To that "Old Hen" what said the Warning Egg.

We thought it doubtful whether that wonderful Hen would be left alone to warn the world of the approach of some great event. The supposition was correct. Here's the rooster, and he is a loud one. The Cincinnati Sun says:—

"A pilot of the steamboat Penn., on the Ohio river, saw a very wonderful sight, one night about 11 o'clock, while standing at the wheel. The pilot, whose name was Frances, having seen a very brilliant light, which lasted for several minutes, looked diligently out at the side of the pilot house, in rather a south-west course, but nearly overhead, when he saw the outlines of a *Serpent* in the sky, in a crooked position, except the tail, which was straight, the head towards the east. It turned to a livid bright red, deep and awful, and remained stationary in the stars. Mr. Frances watched it for two or three minutes, when the tail part disappeared nearly to the middle, and the remainder in a gradual manner formed into a distant Roman G. After about one minute and a half, it changed, turning into a distant O, as perfect as ever was seen, in which position it remained as before. In about three minutes it changed to a plain distant letter D.

Mr. F. states that when the O turned to a D, it formed a kind of oblong shape, and then came straight on one side, as a D should be. When it disappeared, it turned into the same oblong shape as before, and gradually the sky returned to its original appearance."

BLACK TONGUE.—Dr. John Kirkwood, of New Madrid, Mo., states that the disease which has prevailed there of late, and which was by some called the Black Tongue, is the epidemic winter fever of that country, modified by sudden atmospheric changes, and characterized, in addition to its usual symptoms, by local pain of a neuralgic character, and in some cases sore throat, but in no case has the blackness of the tongue formed a symptom of the disease. Malignant sore throat was in some cases the most urgent symptom, the tongue in some patients becoming enlarged and swollen; but in no instance, even in fatal cases, did blackness of the tongue supervene.

Benefit of our Manufactures to the Farmer.—The Rochester Democrat states that the manufacturers of New England last year used over two hundred thousand barrels of flour, in making starch and sizing for their goods, being a larger quantity of flour than was exported to England in the same time. The Manufacturers of the single State of Massachusetts, during the same time, consumed more Western flour than was exported to all foreign countries! Is it not clearly the interest of the farmers of the West to foster manufactures?

THE VETO POWER. With the vividness of lightning does the following passage in Mr. Clay's speech at Memphis flash conviction upon the mind, that to the VETO POWER is to be traced the long train of disasters which have cursed the country and brought it to its present prostrate condition. "Had there been no Veto (said Mr. Clay,) there would have been no removal of the charter of a National Bank; no removal of the deposits; no treasury circular; no multiplication of State banks; no inflation of paper currency; no stimulating of excessive enterprises and mad speculation; the consequent explosion, collapse and the universal ruin which overspreads our noble land. Such is the history of our career."

MICHAEL HARE, the oldest man on the pension roll, lately died at Union, Erie County, Pa., at the age of 116 years.

The Rochester Advertiser says: "at the time we first saw him—then said to be 93, and onward, till he was 104 years old—he thought nothing of a pedestrian excursion of fifty miles, which he would accomplish much sooner than many hale men of half his years. The prime of his life was spent on the frontier, not only in the capacity of a soldier but also of a citizen pioneer. He was a man of great cheerfulness—of remarkable equanimity of temper, fertile in expedients, when surrounded by danger, but of untainted courage when danger must be met face to face."

## THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

[Prepared Weekly.]

	6 o'clock A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
April 3	26	44	40
4	23	40	43
5	45	48	41
6	37	52	44
7	40	50	48
8	40	54	50
9	41	54	50

## BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 3.

At market 320 Beef Cattle, 300 Sheep, and 1500 Swine. 30 beef cattle unsold.

Prices. Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week were fully sustained. Extra at 5 25. First quality, 4 75 a 5, second quality 4 50; third quality 3 75 a 4 25.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at from 2 25 to 2 75. A few of better quality 4 a 5 50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 3 34 for sows, and 4 34 for barrows. At retail from 4 to 5 1-2.

## DIED.

In Ira on the 25th ult. Mrs. Wealthy, consort of Edway Mahuran, and daughter of Lester and Eunice Fish of Ira. The deceased, who was a worthy member of the Baptist Church in Ira, exemplified, during her protracted illness, and in her triumphant death, the power of Divine Grace. Printers in Vt. and N. Y., are requested &c., In Clarendon, on the 4th inst., of congestion of the brain, attended with severe convulsions, Mrs. Paulina, wife of Rev. Stephen Williams, late Minister of the Congregational Church in that place, aged 40 years.

At Hantland, Isaac N. Cushman Esq., aged 55 years, a former graduate of Middlebury College, and a distinguished Lawyer in the County of Windsor.

At Chelsea, of the prevailing epidemic, Miss Sophia C. Noble, daughter of the Rev. Calvin Noble aged 15.

In Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., of consumption, Moses Hale, aged 69.

In Bristol, on the 5th of March, Michael Canfield, of the consumption, aged 34.

In Burlington, on the 26th ult. William S. Moore, aged 34. Also Mrs. Melinda Catlin, wife of Guy Catlin Esq., in the 55 year of her age.

Progress of Manufactures. The Massachusetts manufacturers have so improved their machinery and their skill, and the prices of wool are so moderate, that they can now make excellent *mousseline de laine*, that is, woolen muslin, at a cost of only 8 cents per yard. It is also said that the Lowell mills are making fine cloths and cassimeres, equal to the imported and at a cost as favorable. Important improvements are steadily

making in the above departments, which enable our manufacturers to compete successfully with those of Europe. Albany Advertiser.

DOCT. A. G. DANA would respectfully inform his friends and correspondents, that he has removed his residence from Putnam to Brandon. 15

## Attention Company.

THE members of the Rutland Citizens Corps are hereby notified and warned to appear at their armory in East Rutland on the 22d day of inst. April, at 2 o'clock p. m., with their equipments, for the purpose of military drill, and there await further orders.

By order of the Captain,  
LEWIS J. HERRARD, Clerk.

Section 25 of Military Law.—No person under the age of twenty-one years shall enlist in any uniform company, without the consent in writing of his parent guardian or master.

All minors, belonging to the corps who have not complied with the above law, will do so, and hand in their writings to the Captain at the next meeting of the corps, that they may be returned to Captain Dyer as regular members of the Rutland Citizens Corps.

By order of the Captain,  
L. J. HUBBARD, Clerk.

Rutland April 7, 1843.

State of Vermont. {BE it remembered, District of Fairhaven, ss, that at a probate court holden at Castleton within and for said district on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1843.

Present, A. Warner, Judge.

An instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Hannah Slason, late of Hubbardston in said district, deceased, being presented to said court by Henry J. Horton, the executor therein named, for probate.

It is ordered by the court that notice thereof be given to all persons concerned, to appear at a session of said court to be holden at the probate office in Castleton, on the 3d day of May next, to contest the probate of said will, by publishing this order three weeks successively previous to said time of hearing in the Rutland Herald, a newspaper printed in Rutland.

A true copy of record,  
15:17 Attest, B. F. LANGDON, Register.

STATE OF VERMONT, {BE it remembered, District of Fairhaven, ss, that at a Probate Court holden at Castleton within and for said district on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1843.

Present, A. Warner, Judge.

An instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of David Goodrich, late of Benson in said district, deceased, being presented to said court by Ervin Goodrich, one of the executors therein named, for probate.

It is ordered by the court that notice thereof be given to all persons concerned, to appear at a session of said court, to be holden at the probate office in Castleton, on the 3d day of May next, to contest the probate of said will, by publishing this order three weeks successively previous to said time of hearing, in the Rutland Herald, a newspaper printed in Rutland.

A true copy of record,  
15:17 Attest, B. F. LANGDON, Register.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the district of Fairhaven commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

Ephraim Robinson, late of Pawlet, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto, and six months from the 9th day of March inst. being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment at the late dwelling house of the deceased in Pawlet, on the second Tuesday of May next and the first Monday of September following, from 9 o'clock a. m. to until 4 o'clock, p. m. on each of said days.

HIRAM S. SMITH, HORACE WILCOX, Com'rs.  
April 3, 1843. 15:17

## This day Received.

DANIELS & BELL have this day received direct from Boston, an addition to their former stock of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Fresh Fruit, &c. &c.

April 10, 1843. 15:17

## Herds Grass and Clover Seed.

DANIELS & BELL have for sale Herds Grass and Clover seed of an extra quality.

April 10, 1843. 15:17

## In Bankruptcy—Assignee's Sale.

By order of the United States District Court for the Vermont District, will be sold at the Court House in Rutland, on Saturday the 6th day of May next, at one o'clock, p. m., all the right, title and interest which Wm. F. Matteson, a bankrupt, had on the 22d day of March 1842, in and to about 128 acres of land in the town of Chittenden, being the undivided half of 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th divisions of the right of Benjamin Everett, together with certain other real estate which will be more particularly described at the time of sale. Terms cash.

Wm. Y. RIPLEY, Assignee.  
Rutland, April 10, 1843. 15:17

## Pension Agency.

THE undersigned is prepared to render his assistance to all such as are entitled to pensions, to procure their names to be placed upon the pension list. Those widows who have received five years pension are now entitled to one year more, and those who were not widows at the passage of the act of 7th July 1838, but have become so since, are now also entitled to the benefit of said act. He will go to the residence of all such as are unable to call at his office.

REUBEN R. THRELL.  
Rutland, 3d April, 1843.

1000 Bush. Corn, also a few bushels Vermont Herds Grass Seed, of the very finest quality, and warranted new seed, for sale by

M. H. WOOSTER.  
West Poultney, April 6, 1843. 15:17

NOTICE.—All persons having open accounts with Hooker & Wooster, will please call and settle them immediately with the subscriber, who is authorized to settle all accounts of the firm.

M. H. WOOSTER.  
West Poultney, April 6, 1843. 15:17

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James D. Butler, late of Rutland, deceased, are requested to call on the subscriber, at his house in East Rutland, and adjust the same before the first day of May next, after that time all the unsettled demands will be left in the hands of a collector, without respect of persons.

MOSES PERKINS, Administrator.  
Rutland, April 6, 1843. 15:17

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the district of Fairhaven commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

Lena Barber, late of Poultney, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto, and six months from the 28th day of March inst. being allowed by said Court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our said appointment at the dwelling house of the Allen Stone, in Castleton, on the second Tuesday of May and September next, from nine o'clock, a. m., until four o'clock, p. m., on each of said days.

J. JOSEPH, Wm. L. FARRAM, Com'rs.  
Poultney, March 29, 1843. 15:17